ASBESTOS

Vol. 6 OCTOBER 1924 No. 4

FURNISHING A COMMON VANTAGE GROUND WHERE THOSE INTERESTED IN ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA MAY MEET FOR DISCUSSION

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NORRISTOWN, PA.

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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER — EDITOR

PUBLISHING OFFICE

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A specimen of mill rock taken from the Mine of Consolidated Asbestos Limited at Thetford. Note the tiny, as well as the larger veins of Asbestos Fibre. When crushed and separated from the rock this produces the various grades of Mill Fibre, Paper Stock, etc.

We find that many people do not understand where the various classes of fibre come from or how they are obtained.

EDITORIALS

Protecting the Public through Standards.

The announcement in the Rubber Age to the effect that the Rubber Association of America has adopted a certain standard of hard rubber for the making of radio panels, is significant of the service performed by trade associations thru standardization of products.

It is natural, when certain materials are in great demand, that the market be flooded with all qualities, many of them inferior. Therefore, when the Rubber Association adopts a certain standard material and orders their members to mark such standard material with a special diamond shaped symbol, indicating that the material thus marked meets the Association's standards, the public owes a debt of gratitude to the Association.

It is difficult, if not entirely impossible for both the amateur and professional radio enthusiast to tell the difference between good hard rubber panels and inferior ones. If the Rubber Association can succeed in maintaining the standard of the goods on which the symbol appears, it will be a long step forward, not only in radio work, or rubber manufacture, but in the operations of trade associations.

Other industries. including Asbestos, would do well to follow the example of the Rubber Association, establishing standards of their products for certain specific uses, and labelling them accordingly.

Naturally, we appreciate that to maintain such a system means an inspection of material and very likely other drastic rules and devices to protect the meaning of the label.

An Association label without the positive knowledge of the Association that the standard is being conformed to would be of no value; but an Association label backed up by definite testing and inspection should in time acquire the same value and recognition as the "sterling" mark on silver.

Rousing the Vote.

If the newspapers are to be believed, quite a furor has been created recently by a letter written by the head of

one of the larger Asbestos organizations, urging his employees to vote. The letter read:

"After carefully reviewing the political situation, I am fully convinced that the election of Messrs. Coolidge and Dawes, means a great deal to this country, also general business conditions. I hope that you will agree with me. A man who has inherited different ideas, of course, would vote as his conscience dictates. It is most important, however, that you vote."

Evidently the "conscience" of at least one of the employees troubled him, because he became quite incensed at "the attempt to influence his vote in such a despicable manner."

We cannot see anything particularly "despicable" in the letter nor can we read into it, either literally, or between the lines. any serious attempt to "influence the vote."

The final effect of the letter will probably be just what the writer really desired—a full and free vote from all men, and women, in his employ, and the publicity given to the incident will be excellent publicity for the "get-out-the-vote" movement, which is exactly what was intended in the first place.

Over-enthusiasm.

Some people let their enthusiasm run away with them.

Enthusiasm in moderate doses is necessary to the successful salesman. manufacturer or distributor, but when it leads to the making of statements that cannot be lived up to by the factory or organization back of them, it harms vastly more than it helps.

Some members of the asbestos trade have had interviews with a very enthusiastic promoter of an asbestos proposition, which. at least at first glance, looks rather remarkable. So blinded is the man by the advantages of his product that he claims all other materials of the same class to be immeasurably inferior.

There are in this industry, men who have sufficient spirit of adventure, or perhaps we might say the gambling instinct, and sufficient money, to take a flier on new materials the worth of which has been unproven practically, for

Carey

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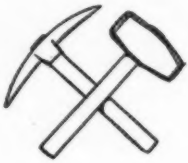

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IMPORT

EXPORT

the sole purpose of learning whether a real shipment against a bona fide order, would size up well with the samples shown.

Alas, for both buyer and seller, when the material arrived it was, as characterized by the buyer "only useful for railroad ballast."

When we consider the circumstances surrounding the incident we are unable to reconcile them. The buyer presumably had something to sell. He had spent quite a bit of time and at least a small amount of money (surely more than this first shipment amounted to) on its development. What did he expect to gain by supplying on a small trial order, material of such worthless character.

Of course there may have been some sort of mistake or misunderstanding, as the result of which the material sent was not supposed to have been supplied on the order. But even granting the possibility of a mistake. it is likely to prove very costly to the seller. Naturally, the buyer is rather irate over the incident and in that mood will not hesitate to tell everyone he comes across, in the trade and out of it, which will prove disastrous to the seller.

Building contracts awarded during August showed a slight increase over July. The August figures were 11,093 projects, with floor space of 50,767,300 sq. ft., valued at $354, 442, 700. while July were 10,821 projects, 50,521,700 sq. ft., floor space, valued at $347,184,300.

The principal increases are shown in hospitals and institutions, industrial buildings, and residential buildings, the last showing an increase in August in value of over twenty million dollars. These figures are taken from statistics prepared by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, and cover the 36 eastern states.

The National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, December 1 to 6th, inclusive.

Go as far as you can see, and then see how far you can go!

Eighty-Five Per Cent Magnesia Insulation

By Albert P. Sachs, *Technical Director*
Universal Trade Press Syndicate

Written specially for "ASBESTOS"

Editor's Note: This is the third of the series of articles dealing with magnesia, which Mr. Sachs is writing for us. While the tables and some of the other data given may be familiar to some of our readers, we believe the article as a whole will prove of interest and instruction to all.

Eighty-five per cent magnesia insulation is a genuine magnesia product. In the East it is derived not from magnesite or magnesium carbonate, but from dolomite which is a mixture of magnesium and calcium carbonates. This is due to the fact that dolomite is a cheap raw material available in immense quantities in many localities and hence not subject to the heavy transportation charges which magnesite must bear in coming from the domestic sources on the Pacific Coast, or from the foreign sources in Greece, Austria or Venezuela, to the point of manufacture. Magnesite, if available on the basis of reasonable mining and royalty charges and short hauls, would certainly be the preferable material, but it is a fact that dolomite is the chief magnesia raw material. The various manufacturing companies use raw material varying in analysis. Several large firms located in Pennsylvania use Pennsylvania dolomite, running about 43% magnesium carbonate. The other 57% are chiefly calcium carbonate, with small quantities of impurities such as silica, alumina, iron oxide, etc.

Eighty-five per cent magnesia is so called because it consists of 85% of basic magnesium carbonate and 10 to 15% of asbestos fibre to act as a binding material. Eighty-five per cent magnesia is used because of certain physical properties, and these properties are more important than the chemical composition.

A good heat insulator is fully as important as a good fuel, a good furnace or boiler, and a good engine. For, the economies which may be effected by purchasing good fuel on the basis of standard specifications, by installing efficient

boilers with expensive mechanical stoking, feed water heaters, economizers, etc., and by high grade engines, can easily be lost if there are long stretches of non-insulated steam-piping from which immense quantities of heat can be lost. Proper insulation is just as necessary a part of modern power plant practice as good boilers, proper draft, improved stokers and grates, and engines. To neglect the proper use of insulation and to provide the fuel-saving devices, is like mounting high speed marine engines on a lumber scow—the ultimate efficiency in both cases will be poor.

The properties of a good heat insulator are that it have a low specific heat in order that it absorb very little heat and a low heat conductivity that it transmit very little heat. If the insulator has these two properties to a high degree, the pipe or other equipment which is insulated will lose the minimum commercially possible quantities of heat. In addition, the insulation should be as "light" as possible, that is to say, have as low a specific gravity as possible in order that its use should not add too much weight to the pipe lines with the possibility of too great strains, and yet it should be mechanically strong enough to withstand customary treatment including accidental blows, continuous vibration, the action of water, of heat and cold, and, of course, it must be non-inflammable. This is undoubtedly a severe set of specifications to impose and it is beyond the scope of this article to trace the development of a product sufficiently satisfactory to meet all these requirements, but suffice it to say that 85% magnesia represents a complete, satisfactory solution of the problem. The reasons for its success will appear as we consider the problem.

The best non-conductor of heat or heat insulator is air. Plain, ordinary, common every-day air. But it is necessary that circulation of the air be prevented as each little bit of air gets heated up, and if it moves away a fresh bit of cold air takes its place and in turn heats up. This method of carrying off heat is known as convection and it is necessary to prevent convection by imprisoning the air and preventing its motion. An ordinary woolen garment consists of millions of fine woolen hairs twisted together to form woolen yarn and felted or woven into a fabric. These fine woolen hairs imprison little bubbles of air between them. The "warmth" of a woolen garment is due to the

insulating power of the air entrapped in the woolen fabric which prevents loss of heat from the body. Now wool is an excellent heat insulator, but is not fireproof. The insulator we desire should be fireproof and for that reason a mineral or inorganic substance is preferable.

Basic magnesium carbonate has just these properties. Altho the individual particles are "heavy" (i. e. of high specific gravity) the mass or bulk seems very light because of the immense quantity of air entrapped or enmeshed. The actual quantity of solids in a block of 85% magnesia is only 10%, while the tiny air spaces occupy 90% of the total. It is the air which is the true insulator and not the magnesia. The asbestos is an ideal binder to give the necessary mechanical strength as it is fireproof and a good insulator on its own account. It is common experience that magnesia pipe coverings are strong enough to withstand the usual rough treatment they undergo, that they withstand the alternate wettings and dryings due to dripping water, rain and other causes, the changes of weather, and the temperature variations due to alternate heating and cooling of the insulated pipe.

The savings of heat and thereby of fuel by magnesia coverings are simply astonishing. Plants which are run at constant overload with unprotected pipe can frequently be made to function normally by a little investment in magnesia insulation. The following data are from a report of work done at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research and at various plants:

Difference in temperature between air and pipe in deg. F.	Loss in B T U per hour per sq. ft. per deg. F. temperature difference for bare pipe.	Loss in B T U per hour per sq. ft. per deg. F. temperature difference for pipe covered with 1 in. magnesia.	Per Cent of bare pipe losses saved by 1 in. magnesia covering.
100°	2.15	0.40	81%
200°	2.65	0.45	83%
300°	3.25	0.48	85%
400°	4.00	0.51	87%
500°	5.20	0.55	89%

Heavier coverings than 1 in. produce correspondingly higher savings. Thus 2 and 3 in. covering at 500 deg. F. difference saves 94% of the heat losses from bare pipe.

The important question arises whether losses from bare pipe are sufficiently serious to warrant the expenditure of money for coverings. The following table tells the story.

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Gloves, Mittens, Leggins
Gaskets, Seamless and Jointed
Packings, Stem and High Pressure
Wick and Rope

Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company

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It is the saving, in dollars and cents (assuming coal at $5.00 per ton delivered to the boiler), which results from the use of standard magnesia pipe coverings for each 100 lineal feet of steam pipe, in a year.

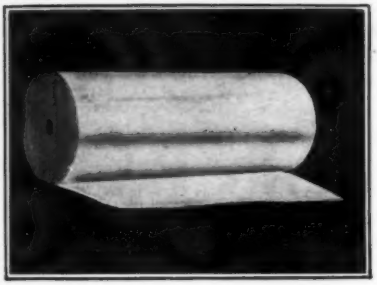
Size Pipe	5 lb. Steam Pressure	50 lb. Steam Pressure	200 lb. Steam Pressure	200 lb. Steam Pressure 100 deg. Superheat
1 in.	$ 27.32	$ 42.72	$ 72.48	$120.00
2 in.	42.36	70.32	121.21	211.60
3 in.	60.00	99.60	171.60	285.84
4 in.	78.00	127.20	220.80	370.20
5 in.	95.64	157.92	272.64	456.00
10 in.	180.96	300.00	516.96	868.80

Another table will show the losses in a more convincing way. This is the amount of coal saved per year in the above installations per 10,000 square feet per year.

	5 lb. Steam Pressure	50 lb. Steam Pressure	200 lb. steam Pressure	200 lb. Steam Pressure, 100 deg. Superheat
B T U loss per hr. per sq. ft. bare pipe	367	625	1058	1735
B T U loss per hr. per sq. ft. pipe covered with 85% magnesia.	69	105	153	210
Tons (2240 lbs.) coal saved by magnesia per 10,000 sq. ft. per yr.	1190 tons	2080 tons	3620 tons	5650 tons

A total exposed surface of 10,000 square feet in power plants of moderate size is not very great and if not protected by magnesia covering may lead to losses of thousands of tons of coal. In a plant operating at 200 pound steam pressure every square foot of unprotected surface means a loss of 810 pounds of coal per year. One year's losses will easily pay for the cost of the covering several times over.

A test was made on two boilers with a total of 140 horse power. The exposed surface was 675 square feet. The coal consumption and water evaporation were measured before and after the application of a two inch coat of magnesia blocks and plastic. It was found that covering the boilers alone saved 15% of the total coal burned. Further savings would depend on the amount of exposed pipe surface to be covered. Where so much emphasis is being placed on 2% or 3% increase in efficiency in the use of steam delivered to engines, the savings of 15% on small



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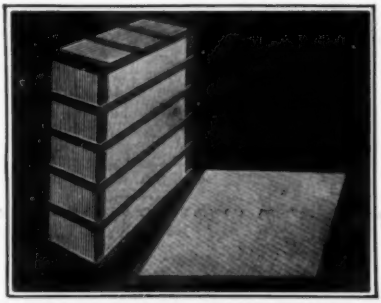

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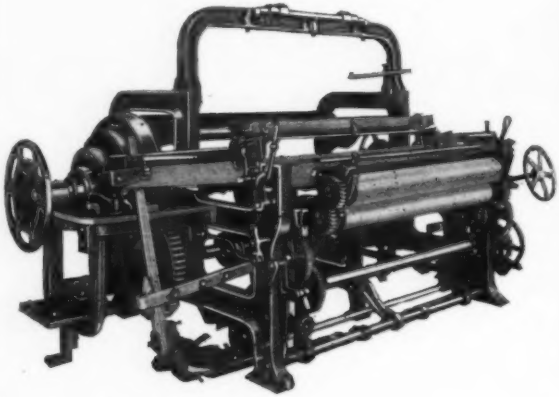
boilers (probably less in percentage for larger boilers) and amounts of similar order for the piping would seem to warrant the closest attention.

Canada.

The Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has just issued a report of the mineral production of Canada during the first six months of 1924. Our readers will be interested in having the figures on Asbestos for this period, and in comparing them with similar figures for 1923.

	1923 Production Tons	Sales Tons	Total Sales Value	Av. Val. per Ton
Crude No. 1	579	319	$ 153,476	$481.11
Crude No. 2	1,398	1,936	484,470	250.24
Fiberized Crude	106	...	.....	.....
Spinning Stocks	5,252	6,598	833,956	126.40
Shingle Stocks	11,560	11,680	585,541	50.13
Millboard Stocks	2,569	2,996	87,989	29.37
Paper Stocks	26,134	30,528	952,885	31.21
Paper Fillers	25,886	24,946	357,069	14.31
By-products (Sand, finish & Floats)	19,730	20,039	119,376	5.96
Total	93,214	99,042	$3,574,762	$ 36.09

	1924 Production Tons	Sales Tons	Total Sales Value	Av. Val. per Ton
Crude No. 1	414	539	$ 203,441	$377.44
Crude No. 2	1,463	1,478	310,557	210.12
Fiberized Crude	73	27	5,312	196.74
Spinning Stocks	4,013	4,645	505,172	108.76
Shingle Stocks	7,009	8,845	427,429	48.32
Millboard Stocks	9,309	9,412	304,721	32.38
Paper Stocks	31,540	27,556	864,695	31.38
Paper Fillers	34,683	30,791	436,957	14.19
By-products (Sand, finish & Floats)	22,560	21,579	133,848	6.20
Total	111,064	104,872	$3,192,132	$ 30.44



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Rhodesia.

	June 1924 Tons	Value
Bulawayo District—		
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Min. Co., Ltd.)..	545	£ 8,164
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	30	361
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	972	24,291
Victoria District—		
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	428	9,605
King (Rho. King Asb. Co., Ltd.)	469	9,386
Total	2444	£51,807

While Rhodesia produced Asbestos during 1923, to a value of £677,718, she exported during the same year material valued only at £469,026, this figure being obtained from the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines at Bulawayo.

Union of South Africa.

	June 1924 Tons	Value
Transvaal	494	£ 8,275
Cape	142	2,194
	636	£10,469

Shipments and Sales from Union of South Africa during June 1923, amounted to 773 tons, valued at £11,109.

Some months ago some of us were concerned about the intended operations of the Arghan Company. Afterwards we learned that the Arghan had no interest whatever in asbestos, but were anticipating the cultivation of a fibre known as "Arghan" to be used in the manufacture of textiles and fine cordage.

It may interest some of our readers to know, however, that at a meeting of the creditors of the Arghan Company held on September 15th, a resolution to wind up the company was passed.

The India Rubber Journal of issue September 6th, reprints the article recently appearing in "ASBESTOS" discussing the difficulties encountered by asbestos salesmen.

Advertise any excess material you may have by using our classified ad space. Rate is most moderate and results good.

Little Stories of Success

VI. Chas. S. Wood & Company

Among the newer insulation contracting firms which have been notably successful, and are more than unusually well-known to the trade, is Chas. S. Wood & Company, of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Charles S. Wood, the president and active head of the company, organized the business early in 1918. His experience in the asbestos and magnesia contracting line had been a long one, for he was associated with the Keasbey & Mattison Company, in its New York office for 17 years, and prior to that time had been manager of the covering and contract departments in their New York branch of the Philip Carey Company.

Mr. Wood is a man of over medium height, rather heavy in build, and of a serious temperament. He is a hard worker, not much given to play, altho he likes the ancient and honorable Scotch game.

With him in the venture were associated F. F. Cooper as treasurer and manager of contracts, and J. E. Dougherty, secretary and manager of sales, both these gentlemen having had several years' experience in the asbestos and magnesia contracting line.

It was therefore with a full knowledge of the many pitfalls and discouragements to be encountered that these three gentlemen began their new work.

An idea of the success of the company can be obtained from the statement that during the first year it executed approximately 100 contracts, while in 1923 the total ran to approximately 500. Their warehouse space at first 2500 square feet, now is nearer 10,000, and this all in six years.

Service and absolutely first class workmanship form the foundation of the success of the company. No pains are spared to see that their customers are absolutely satisfied. "We have always endeavored to do a class of work of which we could be proud," says Mr. Cooper, "and as a result of this have established many connections where we can always secure friendly and interested consideration."

"CAPE" BLUE ASBESTOS

POSSESSES
DURABLE & NON-CONDUCTING QUALITIES

unequalled by any other asbestos, besides which it has:

(1). Greater tensile strength
(2) Greater specific volume
(3) Greater resiliency

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"Pluto" Blue Asbestos **Mattresses** for Locomotive and Marine Boilers, etc.

Blue **Cloth** for Acid Filtration

"Bluejacket" **Sectional Covering** for pipes
(100% Asbestos)

THE RAW MATERIAL IS GRADED AS FOLLOWS:

"S" Crude from ¼ in. to ½ in. in length of fibre
"A" Crude from ½ in. to ¾ in. in length of fibre
"B" Crude from ¾ in. upwards in length of fibre

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This page devoted each month to discussion of brake lining activities by A. A. Mowbray, Commissioner of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association

"We need a code of ethics in this industry" declared an active member of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association yesterday.

There is no doubt but what the ethics of the industry could be improved upon—but whether or not a code, (such as numerous trade organizations have adopted) would be observed, is open to question. A certain safety council thinks that because it distributes windshield stickers bearing the declaration "I am a safe driver," the slogan is sort of a cure all.

Yes, we need a code of ethics, but instead of drafting a long set of resolutions, for discussion at our next meeting, here it is:

Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.

If this is too short, we might also have reprinted ten wonderful rules that appear in the Greatest of Books.

The gentlemen in this industry also might give heed to the admonitions that refer to coveting salesmen employed by competitors and especially to the Commandment relating to bearing false witness against one's neighbors. For instance:

"That alleged manufacturer has no mills or plant."

"That outfit has us manufacture all their linings."

"That concern is on the rocks—liable to bust any day."

Also, the general managers might carefully edit all copy prepared by bright young men who should study the slogan: "Truth in Advertising."

And last, but by no means least, the word of every executive should be just as good as his bond.

Confidence is the great need of the Industry. Every effort should be made to restore confidence which is so greatly lacking today. Many manufacturers have practically no faith in their competitors.

Let every manufacturer resolve to play the game on the level. Once that resolution is carried out we can look for better times in the industry.

AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles

NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

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WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

Asbestos Paper Activities

This page devoted each month to a discussion of paper activities by the Secretary of the Asbestos Paper Manufacturers Association

Since the days when old rags or similar materials were used to insulate steam pipes, great progress has been made in the development of insulating materials.

On all sides we hear of super-power developments. making possible much greater efficiency in the development of power and hence helping to postpone the day when our coal resources will be exhausted.

A point which is too often overlooked is the fact that progress along these lines is in no small degree due to the great strides which have been made in the improvement of various forms of insulating materials.

The importance of proper insulation cannot be overlooked if the best results are to be obtained, but there is a lamentable ignorance on the part of many engineers on the proper form of insulation to use under given conditions. Only within the past month a case has come up where engineers who should have been better posted, specified half inch thick asbestos millboard to prevent the transmission of heat where laminated asbestos paper or air cell would have served very much more efficiently.

There will always be differences of opinion as to the relative merits of various forms of non-conductors, produced by different firms. Undoubtedly all of those produced by reputable concerns have points of advantage. There are so many different types of insulation today, however, to meet the various working conditions, that no buyer need be without efficient covering if he will take the trouble to put his problem up to qualified insulation manufacturers.

A pamphlet entitled "What does Silicate of Soda do to Soap," has been received from the Philadelphia Quartz Company. The article was written by the Chemical Director of that Company and appeared in the August issue of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. It contains much interesting and valuable information.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

IS INSULATION ESSENTIAL?

It is with some trepidation that we set down the above question as the title of this discussion, fearing that we will be labeled as traitorous before you read farther and learn just what the question indicates.

The subject has been suggested to us by an extract from a most interesting letter received from one of our contractor friends. This contractor says: "We certainly think the men overlook one terribly important factor, that is, that we are not a trade of absolute necessity. No matter what the cost of installing steam or plumbing pipes, the work will be carried out, but when the cost of insulation goes beyond a certain figure, the proprietor of that same building will, and does, cut out the covering work."

The very fact that fifty years ago insulation was not used at all on any power or heating plant, proves without question that insulation is not essential—to the operation of the plant. Further, the first insulation was applied, not for the purpose of keeping down coal cost, or conserving heat or power, but, like most other things which were once considered luxuries and are now classed as necessities, for the *comfort of man.* It became so hot in the boiler rooms of ships that man could hardly stand it and he began to puzzle his brains to find some manner of ridding himself of this discomfort, with the result that boiler covering was invented and applied.

In the last analysis, therefore, insulation is *not* essential—that is, the plant will run without it; will, in the majority of cases at least, function as efficiently, and sometimes it is difficult for sellers of insulation to keep this fact in mind and so get the buyer's viewpoint.

The efficient running of the plant, however, will cost a tremendous amount of money (in coal burned and power wasted) if insulation is not used. Who wants to pay for coal which isn't needed? Who wants to buy coal and throw it away? We may not be able to convince a plant owner that insulation is necessary

for the running of his plant—but we should be able to show him that it is very necessary to his pocketbook.

After all, the fact remains that so long as a plant will operate, whether efficiently or no, without insulation, just so long will we find owners endeavoring to cut their building cost by eliminating insulation altogether or cutting it down to a point where it doesn't insulate properly.

Of the two, the latter is the most foolish. It costs little if any more to apply an insulation of adequate thickness than one which is inadequate. While the owner is paying the application cost, he may as well put on a little thicker covering which will save more coal, conserve more power and return his expenditure sooner. It's just like buying two bonds. They cost the same but one pays four per cent. and the other five. Why buy the four per cent. one and lose the extra interest?

Get the buyer's viewpoint and then go after him with that viewpoint in mind.

George H. Pride, of the Traffic Planning & Safety Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, figures that after all there is only one motor fatality for every 4,000,000 miles of car driving. He arrives at this figure by estimating that the average annual mileage of a motor vehicle is 5,000 miles, which multiplied by the 15,000,000 cars and trucks registered, gives a total of 75,000,000 car miles. As there were 16,000 motor fatalities during 1923, a fatality occurred about every 4,000,000 miles.

At the Bay Shore shops of the Southern Pacific Company, located near San Francisco, there is a special plant equipped for the reclaiming of the asbestos covering (probably asbestos or magnesia cement). The dry material after being taken off the boilers is pounded into small fragments, then placed in a tank and wet down with water. When it is desired to use the material it is shoveled into a wheel barrow and wheeled to the place where needed. Generally new material is used in covering the barrel of the locomotive to a certain height and reclaimed material used for the remaining height.

Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture of

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Insulating Cements
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Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE *of* QUEBEC
CANADA

MARKET CONDITIONS

The "third party" seems to be throwing a monkey wrench in the gears. A straight fight between the Republican and Democratic candidates would have meant very little strain on business. Despite the annoying third party factor, however, business is picking up here and there, and there are plenty of indications of a real improvement after November 4th.

The steel trade has been somewhat hindered by the abolishment of their Pittsburg plus system; automobiles are holding their own and a few weeks of fine weather, which we will probably have after an unsatisfactory September, will help the automotive trade a lot.

In general, business seems to be, to quote the time-worn phrase, "as well as can be expected" and probably a little better if our expectations were not too optimistic.

As to Asbestos:

Raw Material.

Little change is seen in the raw material market. Volume remains about the same, prices continue lower than they should be if the miners wish to operate at a profit. Disasters occurring at two of the mines, fire at one and a tornado at another, have affected the market only slightly, if at all. The sale of the Bennett-Martin property is creating some uncertainty, and many and various are the guesses as to whom the ultimate purchaser is. Undoubtedly the market will feel the effect of this purchase, greater or less according to the name and power of the purchaser.

Textiles.

The reports we receive on the textile line are somewhat encouraging. In the West conditions are reported as having steady demand but no volume. Railroad buying is slightly more active. Some of the materials, particularly sheet packings and gaskets are offered at very low prices, characterized by one distributor, as "ridiculously so."

Brake Lining is finding a fair demand. Naturally the careful curtailment in automobile production has affected the brake lining market, and brake liners must look to the replacement division, for any improvement. In fact they are not only looking for the improvement, but definitely

Allbestos Corporation

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working toward such improvement by their publicity campaign, and co-operation with Safety Councils.

Insulation.

The Fall trade on insulation is showing up remarkably as to volume, in some sections the insulation trade is doing more business than they ever have before. In the West prices are reported as being fairly stable, but the East shows a rather demoralized condition, due to excessive cutting of prices.

Paper.

The Paper trade, which invariably follows the insulation line, is experiencing good demand, but the prices are disappointing.

Shingles.

The shingle trade during the next few weeks will depend very largely on the weather. Increased building, and apparently an increased demand for really good roofing materials, are making the shingle trade steadily active.

Summary.

On the whole not many of the asbestos lines can complain of lack of volume, but what can be done to teach manufacturers, and dealers and distributers, and contractors, that doing business without regard to cost is not going to get them anywhere?

The 1924-25 Guide published by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers reached our desk a few days ago. Upon looking this over we find that the Chapter on "Insulation" is exactly the same as that published in the 1923 "Guide," the material for the chapter having been prepared by L. L. Barrett and L. B. McMillan of New York City. We will be glad to lend this book to anyone interested.

How about your House?

"I think dens are just lovely, don't you? My husband enjoys his so much. Has your husband a den?"

"No, he just growls all over the place."

Asbestos Corporation
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The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

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General Office

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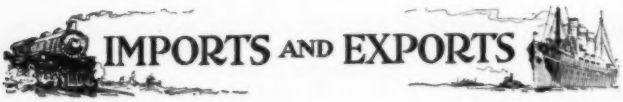

Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	July 1923		July 1924	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Germany	90	$ 20,256	...	$ 10
Italy	..	.....	1	153
Netherlands	..	.....	2	92
England	124	29,608	33	5,250
Canada	17,404	563,338	11,308	331,820
Br. South Africa	26	3,601	18	1,024
Port. East Africa	500	7,500	..	....
Other Port. Africa	...	.....	223	43,759
Total	18,144	$624,303	11,585	$382,108

Of the Asbestos coming from Canada, 1,723 tons were Crudes. 3,209 tons Mill Fibre, 6,376 tons refuse, sand etc. The 18 tons coming from British South Africa is classed as Mill Fibre.

Manufactured Asbestos:

	July 1924	
Yarn	Pounds	Value
Belgium	9,629	$ 1,019.00
Fabrics, Woven		
England	8,836	4,378.00
Packing, Fabric		
Germany	2,027	384.00
Packing, not Fabric		
England	1,587	492.00
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber		
Belgium	9,425	135.00
Germany	312	22.00
Netherlands	20	2.00
Canada	49,020	3,013.00
Total	58,777	3,172.00
Asbestos Cement		
Netherlands	44,143	1,318.00
Other Manufactures		
Austria	530	66.00
Belgium	1,160,428	18,756.00
Italy	28,390	429.00
England	6,853	2,405.00
Canada	1,183	223.00
Grand Total	1,322,383	$32,642.00

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OFFICES
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New York, N. Y.

ASBESTOS

During July 1923, imports of manufactured Asbestos amounted to 2,339,712 pounds, valued at $54,078.00.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of July, 1924, totalled 56 tons, valued at $4,246.00; while in July 1923, 159 tons valued at $4,035.00 were exported.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos goods:

	July 1923		July 1924	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, mlbd. & rlbd.	237,809	$14,355	185,907	$ 8,477
Pipe Covg. & Cement	381,347	41,180	189,128	13,675
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	112,770	77,131	86,974	58,174
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	745,643	41,572	170,444	12,436
Asbestos Roofing	13,390 sqs.	57,669	2,611 sqs.	25,143
Other Manufactures	304,771	64,303	163,406	61,620

Exports from Canada (Raw Asbestos).

	June 1923		June 1924	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
United Kingdom	185	$ 8,698	634	$ 31,315
United States	8,568	530,885	4,166	220,462
Australia	...	.....	60	2,925
Austria	...	.....	..	....
Belgium	455	22,313	200	12,000
France	626	52,525	595	36,443
Germany	372	36,276	1,864	118,607
Italy	30	4,500	175	9,750
Japan	365	24,135	345	17,625
Netherlands	...	.....	237	28,160
Spain	...	.....	...	.....
Switzerland	...	.....	...	.....
Other Countries	...	.....	...	.....
	10,601	$679,332	8,276	$477,287
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	150	2,495	134	2,278
United States	7,594	93,174	5,698	74,464
Belgium	60	900	..	...
France	60	965	30	600
Germany	..	...	285	4,710
Other Countries	..	...	115	2,300
	7,864	$97,534	6,262	$84,352
Grand Total	18,465	$776,866	14,538	$561,639

The following figures show exports of raw material from Canada for the first six months of 1924, as compared with those for the same period in 1923.

ASBESTOS

	1923 (1st 6 mo.) Tons	Value	1924 (1st 6 mo.) Tons	Value
United Kingdom	1,682	$ 94,871	2,311	$ 149,490
United States	46,353	2,905,926	41,060	2,140,247
Australia	....	.....	240	11,700
Austria	....	.....	...	.....
Belgium	2,932	177,251	2,148	116,315
France	2,534	204,070	2,466	182,791
Germany	2,553	268,969	3,941	369,378
Italy	74	10,220	788	57,188
Japan	2,355	129,723	5,986	190,558
Netherlands	153	12,675	293	32,625
Spain	...	.....	...	.....
Switzerland	...	.....	...	.....
Other Countries	55	4,125	110	7,975
Total	58,691	$3,807,830	59,530	$3,258,267
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	446	6,315	790	13,678
United States	31,695	370,738	37,646	477,838
Belgium	90	1,440	60	1,200
France	100	1,495	70	1,375
Germany	60	900	578	9,805
Other Countries	265	4,275	272	5,001
Total	32,656	$385,163	39,416	$508,897
Grand Total	91,347	$4,192,993	98,766	$3,767,164

Imports by England.

Imports of raw material for July 1924, compared with those for July 1923:

	July 1923 Tons	Value	July 1924 Tons	Value
From Rhodesia	707	£25,567	1,394	£37,135
From Canada	539	7,103	1,164	15,030
From Other Countries.	409	11,326	308	7,852
	1,655	£43,996	2,866	£60,017
Re-exports	684	26,062	357	10,525

Exports by England.

Exports of manufactured asbestos materials during July, 1924, comparing with those for July, 1923:

	July 1923 Tons	Value	July 1924 Tons	Value
To Netherlands	20	£ 3,131	26	£ 3,469
To France	64	9,742	50	16,236
To United States	12	3,736	5	1,358
To British India	59	5,340	103	6,280
To Other Countries ..	903	46,929	1,284	55,145
	1,058	£68,878	1,468	£82,488

What Are Floats?

Floats are the very short asbestos fibres which are displaced thru the exhaust of a fibre collector in the collection process.

Let us, however, explain in more detail. The process of milling asbestos consists of successive crushings of rock by crushers of the correct dimension, screening the shorter material out over suitably sized screens, and lifting the fibre of the oversize by means of air suction.

The fibre thus lifted contains finely ground particles of rock. It is lifted into a conical-cylindrical collector of approximately eight feet in diameter and twelve to fifteen in height, having an inlet pipe for the air and fibre at the side, and an outlet pipe for the air at the top.

The entrance of the air and fibre thru the pipe at the side of the collector displaces the small particles of very fine fibre which are more or less in suspension in the collector. These fine fibres are exhausted together with the outgoing air, thru the top of the collector, and are blown to a collecting chamber whence they are easily recoverable.

All other short fibres which are not exhausted from a collector in the above mentioned manner can *not* be designated by the word "floats," tho in many cases the uninitiated use this term to do so.

It must be borne in mind that the suctions supplied to the screens in successive stages are of varying intensity. The first lift is strong enough to take off all the fibres liberated previous to the crushing and takes with them a considerable quantity of sand. The displaced product from this collector would consist largely of an uncleaned float containing gritty particles and some long fibre.

As the rock is crushed smaller, so does the suction decrease. Of a consequence the exhaust product or "float" from the short fibre collectors is a cleaner, more uniform product than that from the long fibre collector.

As floats have a screen test of less than 0-0-5-11, they are shipped under the name of "refuse" which is the railway classification for all asbestos having a screen test of 0-0-5-11 or under. The new railway tariff will show asbestos "refuse" as asbestos "shorts." This tariff will be in force shortly.

The term "sand" formerly designated the aforesaid material now classified by the railway as "refuse." "Sand" *was* the generic name for a multitude of grades, but is in no way to be confused with the term "asbestic," which is the term used by the Canadian Government to designate crushed serpentine rock, which may or may not contain a little fibre.

The principal uses for floats are: cold moulded insulation, finished coat in plastering, and as a filler in roofing cement.

Difficulties in Asbestos Manufacturing

By Edward J. Trainor

It is really very difficult to handle Asbestos Fibre in the manufacture of Asbestos Textiles.

The principal reason for this is its poor cohesive qualities, for it lacks the capillary ridges of wool, the spiral twist of cotton, and the clinging flexibility of silk. Asbestos, in fact, requires all the ingenuity possessed by those of long textile experience to overcome its many objectionable features.

In the manipulation of fabrics which have been standardized by long practice, such as wool, cotton, silk, it is possible for a new mill to draw on the various textile centers for men capable of taking charge of the respective departments, and the mill is assured of reasonable success when ordinary business methods are applied.

In the manufacture of asbestos textiles, however, there is no field upon which to draw, for each factory uses its own methods, according to the quality of its product, and a carder, a spinner or a weaver who was successful in one factory may be a complete failure in another. There was a time when the profits in the textile branch of the Asbestos Industry were such that the manufacturers could afford to experiment and make changes, but at present the business is so highly competitive that it is necessary to keep the cost down to the lowest possible minimum.

Then, too, the grading of wool, cotton, etc., has reached

a point where the buyer is assured of receiving his material according to classification and that classification can be relied upon to act in a certain way. In the Asbestos line, however, the products of the different mines vary tremendously in length of fibre, tensile strength and flexibility. Moreover, there is as yet no known way to control these factors, or to grade according to them, and therefore two samples which are apparently the same, may have an entirely different effect in the process of manufacture .

The next difficulty encountered is in the blending of the fibres, so that they will be suitable for carding. This can be done only thru the supervision of an experienced man who is also capable of carding. At the present time the carder knows little or nothing of the content of the "mixture" and if he is unable to card the material he simply throws up the job and goes elsewhere—perhaps only to acquire the experience at the expense of some other manufacturer who has ventured in the field.

Assuming that the mixture can be successfully carded, the next procedure is spinning. The spinning machines for Asbestos must be adjusted in an entirely different manner from fibres that contain an element of elasticity, for elasticity is entirely lacking in Asbestos.

When the yarn has been spun in a diameter suitable for finished cloth, it is often doubled and twisted with wires, forming a coarse thread for use in making brake lining.

In the regular method of weaving it is not possible to have a close setting in the loom owing to the tendency of the yarn to chafe with the action of the reed, and harness, and friction is caused by beating up the weft or crossing thread.

A loom powerful enough to weave several strips of tape linings is very costly in comparison with the broad loom type used for folded or hydraulic linings, these latter having a compactness impossible to produce thru weaving alone.

These are just a few of the difficulties confronting the manufacturer of Asbestos Textiles. Wouldn't it be possible to work out together some common method, or a set of standards which would make it easier for all, and cut the cost of production to a much lower point?

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Easy come, easy go. *Carlton Earle Miller, President, National Magnesia Manufacturing Company.*

* * *

I do the very best I know how; the very best I can, and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right what is said against me won't amount to anything: if the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference. *H. S. Mikesell, President, Mikesell Brothers Company.*

* * *

Smile. *J. P. Ballou, President, Dealers Steam Packing Co.*

* * *

Don't ever expect to make money in the asbestos textile industry, but we love to meet the eastern competition of low prices. *E. M. Smith, President West Coast Asbestos Company.*

* * *

Do the best you can—do it now. *John F. Bolger, Vice President, Allbestos Corporation.*

* * *

The memory of quality lasts long after price has been forgotten. *Sydney L. Plant, President, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works.*

* * *

"Two Point." *M. E. White, Treasurer, Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company.*

* * *

Everything comes to those who hustle while they wait. *C. H. Bischoff (who signs himself an embryo prominent asbestos man), Keasbey & Mattison Company, Chicago.*

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. We extend congratulations and best wishes to A. C. Jones, President of the Staybestos Manufacturing Company, and to W. R. Leventritt, President, Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, both of whose birthdays occur on the 25th of October, also to Jacob A. Jacobs, President, Asbestos Mines, Limited, whose birthday date is November 12th.

Asbestonos. The trade mark "Asbestonos'' as the name given to their Asbestos brake linings by the Asbestonos Company of East Broughton, P. Q., Canada, has been registered in England.

Insulation Article. The September 6th number of the Textile World, contains an article entitled "The Executive and His Power Department," by Miles Sampson. This article contains quite a bit of data on insulation of pipes and boilers, as well as tables showing heat losses and economic thickness of insulation. We will be glad to lend the article to anyone interested.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the preferred stock, payable October 16th, to holders of record October 1st.

The Asbestos Products Company of Chicago, Ill., are advertising their products on very attractive blotters picturing Aircell Pipe Covering, Asbestos Millboard and other of their materials.

H. W. Edmondson has resigned as Vice President and General Manager of the Comanche Mining & Reduction Company of California, being retained as Consulting Engineer. Because of his increased interests in the Lead Belt near Chihuahua City, and his operation as Lessee of the Rio Plata Mine in the Arteaga District, he has opened an office in Chihuahua City, Postal address being Apartado 33, Chihuahua, Mexico, in addition to his main office at 727 Chapman Building, Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Edmondson is still interested in the Asbestos Corporation of America operating in Vermont and interested in Asbestos and its happenings.

Schafer Corporation. Effective September 1st, 1924, The Schafer Corporation, 2010 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo., took over the Kansas City Branch of the Philip Carey Company, and will have the exclusive distribution of Carey Products in that territory. V. H. Schafer, President of The Schafer Corporation, has been connected with the Philip Carey Company for many years, and was District Manager of their Kansas City Branch up until September 1st.

Diatomaceous Earth. Some of our readers may be interested in the article appearing in the September 19th issue of the

Canadian Mining Journal, by V. L. Eardley-Wilmot, under the title "The Origin and Uses of Diatomaceous Earth."

International Asbestos, Inc. From the Arizona Mining Journal we notice that efforts are being made to finance the International Asbestos, Inc., formerly the William G. Shanley claims, fifteen miles southeast of Globe, Arizona. Mr. Shanley has decided to sell stock in his company in order to increase production from three carloads to six carloads weekly.

Reinforced Asbestos Cement Sheets. The mystery of Asbestos Cement Sheets "reinforced with steel" reported as being made by a South African firm, is apparently solved by the suggestion of R. A. Barton, of Durban, who sends us a clipping advertising Asbestos Cement Sheets "reinforced with wire." We recall that the Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company, of Ambler, at one time used a wire reinforcement in their Asbestos Corrugated Sheets, altho this was later eliminated and the Corrugated Sheathing now manufactured and sold by that company contains nothing but Asbestos and Portland Cement.

Asbestos Lumber. Consolidated Freight Classification. Docket No. 20, contains a suggestion by shippers, to the effect that Asbestos Lumber, including flat hard sheathing or wallboard, not ornamented, polished nor shaped, when loose or in boxes or crates, L. C. L., be given the fourth class rating in official, southern and western classifications, instead of the third class rating in the official and western (fourth in southern) as previously.

Donovan Packing & Rubber Co. A most attractive pocket size catalogue has been issued recently by the Donovan Packing & Rubber Company, located at 211-217 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia. The catalogue, which contains 32 pages, illustrates and describes many varieties of packing.

Correction. A slight error was made in the September number. We stated that the exhibit of Asbestos specimens **owned by B. Marcuse** was assembled in its new home in the show rooms of Johns-Manville, Inc. The item should have read "exhibit of Asbestos specimens *formerly* owned by B. Marcuse" as we are informed that the specimens have been given outright to Mr. Manville.

Asbestos Poisoning. In our July number we mentioned a case in Rochdale where an employee of an asbestos plant had died from asbestos poisoning, and this was later made the basis of a suit against Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Limited.

A somewhat similar case has occurred in America, concerning James Nixon an employee of the Southern Asbestos Company at Charlotte, N. C. In a $30,000 damage suit instituted by Hattie Nixon, it is claimed that James Nixon contracted tuberculosis from dirt, trash and other particles flying thru the air like a snowstorm at the plant, going into the nostrils of the employees.

Green Mountain Asbestos Mining Company, will, according to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, commence the production of asbestos in Jackson County, Ore., within a few weeks. It is re-

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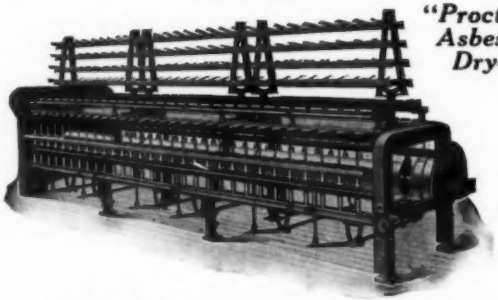

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LOWEST COST

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ported that Charles Witherspoon, a mining engineer of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, has recently examined the property and reported favorably upon it. Mr. Witherspoon will have charge of the development work.

Johns-Manville, Inc., has declared the quarterly dividend of 75c payable October 1st on stock of record, September 20th.

Rhodesia Asbestos Mining Claims. According to the annual report of the Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, 526 asbestos claims were registered during 1923.

The Martin-Bennett Properties have been purchased by the Quebec Trust Company which claims it is too early to divulge the name of their client. Speculations as to the name of the principal run a wide range.

The Edward M. Johnson Company, 1810 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich., has taken over the entire stock and unfilled contracts from the Asbestos and Cork Products Company of the same city, effective October 1.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada. A small tornado recently damaged the mill and equipment of the Asbestos Corporation to the extent of $50,000.00.

Correction. In the September number our birthday list mentioned Mr. E. B. Knowles as being Sales Manager of the Automotive Equipment Department of the United States Asbestos Company. This was an error as Mr. Knowles left the employ of the United States Asbestos Company some time ago.

Some of our readers have confused the name of W. H. Wampole, mentioned in the September birthday list, with that of Mr. Frank Wampole. Mr. Frank Wampole, Secretary of the Staybestos Mfg. Company died on April 28th, 1923, but W. H. Wampole, who we believe is a brother, is active in the affairs of the Staybestos Company.

Chicago Gaika Development Company, Limited, recently held a general meeting in London, during which their Chairman stated that because the trade in Rhodesia was very much depressed, and recovery very slow, they had closed their asbestos mine deeming that policy to be the most beneficial.

The Cape Asbestos Company, Limited. Frederick Hirschhorn, a director of Cape Asbestos Company, and resident in South Africa, visited England during the early part of this month.

Amianthus Asbestos Mine. In the September issue of the South African Mining and Engineering Journal, will be found an article concerning Amianthus Asbestos Mine, located in the Barberton District of the Transvaal, and in which Turner Brothers Asbestos Company is largely interested. According to this report, the property is very valuable, both because of size and quality of its asbestos deposit.

Asbestos Cement Industry in South Africa. South African manufacturers of asbestos cement slates, sheets, etc., are still

complaining of the hardship worked on them by the depreciated rate of exchange in Europe. The importation of Belgian and Italian asbestos cement materials is still three times the production of the local article, altho the South African manufacturers have machinery capable of turning out the whole requirements of the Union.

Surprise Gold Mining Company, Limited. Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, C. M. V., M. G. O., Chairman of the Surprise Gold Mining Company, Limited, at a general meeting of the company held in London recently, expressed satisfaction that they had been able to dispose of their accumulated stocks of asbestos, during the suspension of their operations. Colonel Jarvis did not state whether operations would be resumed at an early date.

Consolidated Asbestos Limited. After battling with the flames for over 24 hours, fire fighters succeeded in putting under control the fire which broke out in the underground workings at the Consolidated Asbestos Mines, Thetford Mines, on September 19th. The loss is estimated to be $15,000. Operations were resumed within a very few days after the fire.

Thermoid Rubber Company. The Chicago Branch of the Thermoid Rubber Company, formerly located at 2019 South Michigan Avenue, has been moved to 3822 South Winchester Avenue, where 10,000 feet of floor space has been leased. This space will be used for both office and warehouse purposes.

Arnold A. Mowbray, was on September 27th, elected Commissioner of the National Battery Manufacturers Association. Mr. Mowbray is also the Commissioner for the Asbestos Brake Lining Association. His office is at 17 W. 42nd Street, New York City.

Mr. Mowbray is an active member of the Trade Association Executives in New York City, the American Trade Association Executives, the Newspaper Club of New York City and the Mystic Shrine. He was at one time a newspaper writer, employed in the editorial departments of several New York City daily newspapers. He left newspaper work to become publicity manager and membership director of the National Association of Credit Men, but undoubtedly his newspaper experience has counted largely in his success in trade association work.

PATENTS

Insulation Fabric. No. 1,503,337. Granted on July 29th, to Wm. R. Seigle, New York City. Filed January 6, 1920. Serial No. 349,734. Described as a sheet insulation fabric having therein, between and everywhere spaced from its superficial faces a thin and flexible textile strengthening component having interstices therein, and having a thin homogeneous, waterlaid mineral fibre-paper insulating substance free from organic inclusions occupying all of the remaining space between said superficial faces including said interstices.

Method of Insulating Pipes. No. 1,505,215. Granted on August 19th, to Daniel H. Meloche, Detroit, Mich., assignor to

Earl Holley of Detroit. Filed April 5, 1923. Serial No. 630,165. Described as the method of insulating a metallic surface against the flow of heat, which consists in first mixing an insulating powder in water containing a little heat resisting binder in solution, then cleaning the metallic surface above the boiling point of water, then painting the cleaned and heated metallic surface with the said insulating wash, whereby a thin adherent insulating coating is applied, again heating the metallic surface and repeating the painting process until an insulating lining of the desired thickness is obtained.

Recovery of Magnesium Compounds from Brines. No. 1,505,202. Granted on August 19th to Edward K. Judd, Palisade, N. J., assignor one third to Alfred M. Thomsen, Alameda, Calif., and one third to Emerson W. Judd, New York City. Filed December 12, 1922. Serial No. 606,531. Described as the process of recovering Magnesium Hydroxide from brines by adding thereto a clarified solution of calcium hydroxide.

Ford Transmission Lining. No. 1,505,519. Granted on August 19th, to Benjamin Ira Young and Harry R. Haywood, Petaluma, Calif. Filed June 18, 1923. Serial No. 646,082.

Described as a transmission lining consisting of a strip of wood, boiled in an aqueous solution of sodium chloride and water-glass, then left to soak for a predetermined time in a bath of lubricating oil, and finally bent to the shape of the band it is to fit before being placed in the band.

Fire Resisting Paint. No. 1,507,181. Granted on September 2nd, to Nevil Monroe Hopkins, New York City, assignor to the Burnot Fireproofing Products Company, Inc., a corporation of New York. Filed April 4, 1922. Serial No. 549,565. Renewed January 21, 1924.

Described as consisting of a water solution of sodium silicate in the proportions of 1½ pints; sodium fluoride, 1½ pints; 6 ounces finely divided Asbestos, and 6 ounces asbestine, admixed with sufficient kaolin and zinc oxide to increase the hiding power of the paint, and sufficient coloring matter to provide predetermined color thereto.

BUYERS CLASSIFIED INDEX

Being a listing of those firms whose products are of particular interest to those in the Asbestos Industry.

Rate for listing supplied on application.

We hope to gradually make this listing of great value to our readers.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE MACHINES

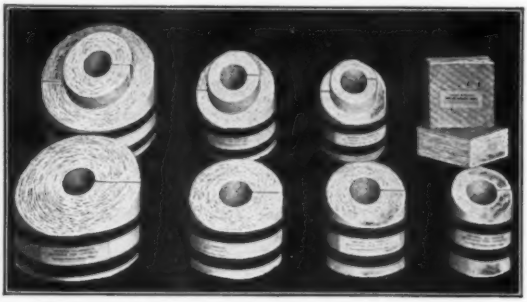
WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass.

IMPERIAL ALL ASBESTOS COVERING

Wire Stitched with Water Proof Jacket for outside work

IMPERIAL ALL ASBESTOS COVERING

Wire Stitched—Canvass Jacket—Metal Banded
For High Pressure and Superheated Steam Lines



A combination of the two most effective insulating elements, i. e., felted Asbestos and "dead" Air Space.

Will not loosen nor crumble from vibration.

Can be removed and replaced without injury.

Will not Sag on Pipes. Strong and Flexible.

— Manufacturers —

H. F. WATSON COMPANY

CHICAGO BRANCH
5331-39 S. Western Ave.

Erie, Pa.

85% Magnesia

STEAM PIPE AND BOILER INSULATION AND LOCOMOTIVE LAGGING

The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation Made

That is Structurally Strong and Permanently Effective

IS

"Ehret's 85% Magnesia"

Made at

VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

Since 1897

By

Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co.

Distributors Everywhere

BRANCH OFFICES

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Consolidated Asbestos Limited

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BLDG.

Phillips Square

Montreal, Canada

Offer Two New Fibres

1. A medium priced "Nodust" treated Spinning Fibre.

NODUST "A"

2. A *long* low priced Roofing Cement grade.

SPECIAL "XX"

in addition to their Standard Grades of Crudes and Fibres.

Both the above have been evolved for specific purposes to which they are excellently adapted.

Small tonnages of these are now available for immediate shipment.

Mines at:—

THETFORD MINES—ROBERTSON

COTERAINE—RUMPLEVILLE